

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, 3s. ; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
 Ex Ratcliffe, Phillipson, Master, from London.
 Damaged by sea water.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell by
 auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
 THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11,

One Bale marked DJ & Co. in diamond, 1602
outside
1 Pieces Alpanas and Coromandela, slightly
damaged
13 Pieces ditto ditto, much damaged
2 Pieces black Cebouge, slightly ditto
3 Pieces ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms—Cash. 4549

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA	AND AND
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SEASONABLE DRAPERY GOODS
AND SLOPS,
NOW LANDING FROM THE HATCLIFFE.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS
Has received instructions to sell by auction
at his Rooms George-street,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

72 and 80 in. heavy: Wigan sheetings
72-inch grey d. muscins
Horrocks' longcloths
Medium domestic shirting
6-4 and 9-8 navy blue prints
6-1 town printed caubrics
7-8 fancy prints and pla. es
7-8 printed furnitures
Rich printed d. -laines
Black and fancy Orleans cloths and Coburgs

4-10 worsted and fancy corded petticoats
 4-4 and 5-4 fancy worsted handkerchiefs
 Fancy Cashmere and woolen shawls
 Linen and union bugababcks
 Linen towels and Russian Crash
 Dressed and rough holland
 White and colour belled jacket linings
 Ladies' fancy silk handkerchiefs
 Muslin habit shirts and collars, women's and
 children's cap lace

8, 10, and 12 white sarsnet ribbons
 70 and 12 black ditto ditto
 White sentille and jean s'ays
 Black lace falls, whisker blonds
 4-4 coinburegs and forlars
 4-4 blue derrys and nankeens
 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 super white counterpane
 9-4 and 10-4 woolen rugs
 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 clasper ditto
 Cloths, cassimers, and do-skins
 Black, blue, and rifle superfine cloths

Wool black and furry cassimeres and doekins
Black velvetens
Gown and constitution cords
Heavy drab moleskins
Straw, black, slate, and drab sillessies
Black silk serges and Raven's sewing silks
SLOPS, SHIRTS, and HOSIERY.
Men's double-stitched moleskin trousers, teg-
and seamed
Ditto blue serge shirts
Ditto ditto saxon serge ditto

Ditto ditto navy shirts
 Ditto merino lambswool and Guernsey ditto
 Ditto white shirts, linen collars, fronts, &c.
 Ditto fancy pattern sewing and regatta shirts
 joined collars
 Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
 Men's brown and coloured half-hose
 Ditto worsted and lambswool hosiery.

Also,
 An assortment of haberdashery.

Terms of Sale:
All purchases under £50, cash; above £50 and under £100, three months; above £100 and under £200 three and four months; above £200 three, four, and five months, by approved bills, to be dated from day of sale. 440

CARRIAGE AND PARLOUR MATH

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY
CONCERN.

Damaged by sea water.
MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell
 by auction, at his Rooms, George
 street,
 THIS DAY,
 At eleven o'clock,
 D in diamond—297 Bale.
 23 C lured wool ma a
 4 White ditto, slightly damaged

6 White ditto, much ditto
Terms—Cash. 462

NINE HOGSHEADS GIN
SIX HOGSHEADS RUM.

EX EMMA, FROM AUCKLAND.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will
sell by auction, at his Rooms, George

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
9 Hogsheads gin
6 Ditto rum
Terms at sale. 464

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex Mary White, Walker, master, from
London.

MR EDWARD SALAMON will
sell by auction, at his Rooms, George
street,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
Five pieces 7-8 grey domestics
Six ditto 9-8 ditto ditto
Six ditto 36 inches ditto

Three ditto 8-4 ditto ditto 70 inches
One ditto Beesle white finish sheeting
Two ditto white Croydon ditto
Four ditto drab moleskin

—
All more or less damaged by sea water.
—
Terms—cash. 444

COLOURED MARBLES.

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
20,000 COLOURED Marbles
in bags of 1000 each
in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 4641

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will
sell by auction, at his Rooms, George
street,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18,
at 11 o'clock,
TOU EN AN ENVOI N.
Sixty dozen ladies' night caps, assorted qualities
and patterns, in boxes of 1 dozen each
Fine pieces grey domestics
Two pieces

Four ditto imitation Welch Standard
Two boxes artificial flowers.
Terms: at sale.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEAFARERS.—William, brig, 121 tons, Captain M. K. May, from Newcastle, 6th inst. Passengers—three in the steerage.

September 10.—Rump, schooner, 91 tons, Captain Henderson, from the Mauritius, 24th July. Passenger—Mr. Hugh Smith.

DEPARTURES.

September 10.—Sarah, brig, 130 tons, Captain Grant, for Kaituma via Newcastle. Passengers—Mrs. Grant and Miss George.

September 10.—Albatross, American ship, 745 tons, Captain Knicker, for San Francisco, via Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Tide Day—Diana, for China; Symmetry, for Tahiti; Alcione, (corvette), for New Zealand; Tipposah, for Usam.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 10.—Merrid, 20, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 25 tons coal; Jennie, 20, from Newcastle, with 25 tons coal; 20 bushels maize, 20 bushels butter, 1 ton bacon, and 2 tons wattle-bark; Rose, steamer, Harding, from Murphree, with 54 trusses hay, 41 boxes candles, 39 bags maize, 36 bags wheat, 1 cask, 4 bushels wine, 39 pigs, 50 rams, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 10.—Defiance, 15, McKenzie, for the Hawkebury, with sundries; Magnet, 17, Kerr, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Merrid, 20, Campbell, for Rosalind, 10, Bloxholm, for Chances, 35, House, all for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

September 10.—Emily, barque, 480 tons, Captain Harvey, from London; 200 casks 140 hogsheads beer, 20 sheets lead, 2 cases 40 bushels heads lead, 20 cases 40 bushels heads lead, 50 casks split peas, 9 cases hoisery and haberdashery, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 60 hogsheads beer, Thacker and Co.; 100 cases tea, 100 cases coffee, 100 cases sugar, 100 cases rice, 100 cases flour, 100 cases butter, 100 cases oil, 100 cases wine, 100 cases fruit, 100 cases vegetables, 100 cases sundries.

September 10.—Cape Horn, barque, 173 tons, Captain Saunders, from San Francisco, 2 wooden houses, 6 casks wine, returned cargo.

September 10.—Lady Clark, ship, 430 tons, Captain McLean, from Wellington; 1 package gold coin, 100 cases 140 hogsheads beer, 20 sheets lead, 2 cases 40 bushels heads lead, 20 cases 40 bushels heads lead, 50 casks split peas, 9 cases hoisery and haberdashery, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 60 hogsheads beer, Thacker and Co.; 100 cases tea, 100 cases coffee, 100 cases sugar, 100 cases rice, 100 cases flour, 100 cases butter, 100 cases oil, 100 cases wine, 100 cases fruit, 100 cases vegetables, 100 cases sundries.

September 10.—Francis Ridley, ship, 635 tons, Captain Danford, from Port Phillip, 100 cases 140 hogsheads beer, 20 sheets lead, 2 cases 40 bushels heads lead, 20 cases 40 bushels heads lead, 50 casks split peas, 9 cases hoisery and haberdashery, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 60 hogsheads beer, Thacker and Co.; 100 cases tea, 100 cases coffee, 100 cases sugar, 100 cases rice, 100 cases flour, 100 cases butter, 100 cases oil, 100 cases wine, 100 cases fruit, 100 cases vegetables, 100 cases sundries.

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SHIPS' MAIL.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follows: For SOUTHERN.—By the Justina, this evening, at 10 o'clock.

For TAHITI.—By the Symmetry, this day, at two o'clock.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVAL.—August 31.—Cecilia, from Port Phillip; Helen, from Port Phillip; September 1.—Diana, from Port Phillip; 20 bushels maize, 20 bushels butter, 1 ton bacon, and 2 tons wattle-bark; Rose, steamer, Harding, from Murphree, with 54 trusses hay, 41 boxes candles, 39 bags maize, 36 bags wheat, 1 cask, 4 bushels wine, 39 pigs, 50 rams, and sundries.

DEPARTURE.—August 31.—Brothers for Launceston; September 1.—Martha, at Eliza; 20 bushels maize, 20 bushels butter, 1 ton bacon, and 2 tons wattle-bark; Rose, steamer, Harding, from Murphree, with 54 trusses hay, 41 boxes candles, 39 bags maize, 36 bags wheat, 1 cask, 4 bushels wine, 39 pigs, 50 rams, and sundries.

DEPARTURE.—September 1.—Rebecca, for Hobart Town.

PORT OF GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.—August 31.—Kaituma, brig, 106 tons, Bowden, master, from Sydney 17th ultimo.

DEPARTURE.—September 1.—Rebecca, for Hobart Town.

THE WILLIAM.

The William left Launceston at two o'clock on Friday, arriving here early yesterday morning, under the command of Mr. K. May, late officer of the Fanny Fisher.—The R. May O'Meara was in the harbor, and the R. May John Bing, William Hill, and Spray, were all loading for this port.

The Skerne is bound for Newcastle, and was compelled to put in here on Monday, in consequence of the rough weather. On the 10th inst. the Drogheda, the reports having spoken the Wallaby whaler, out seven and a half months, with 250 barrels sperm oil. Also, the Maria Lawrie, quantity of oil not ascertained—both vessels left from this port.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Yesterday's Government Gazette contains the advertisement issued by the Government of South Australia, offering a bonus of £600, to be equally divided between the two first iron steamers, of not less than forty horse power, and not exceeding two feet draft of water when loaded, as shall successfully navigate the waters of the River Murray, from the Goolwa, to the junction of the Darling.

The Rump.—This fine schooner has encountered very bad weather since sailing from the Mauritius. She appears to be a very fast sailer, and although only 91 tons, made the voyage in 48 days. The Charles Carter sailed for London in June; and the Walter Scott, hence, arrived on the 12th July. There were no vessels loading for this port on the departure of the Rump.

The Rose steamer saw the ketch Active, off Newcastle yesterday afternoon, with the main-mast gone. There was every chance of the Active getting in before sunset.

The Diana, hence, arrived at Melbourne on Sunday afternoon, but had to put back the same night, in consequence of the southerly wind setting in.

Mr. Charles Wither, master of the Jeanne Deans, arrived from Bourke, reports the Jeanne being ashore in Jarvis Bay, not far from the mouth of the River Murray, but had to put back the same night, in consequence of the southerly wind setting in.

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Several vessels from these colonies were making very long passages. The West Indian sailing November 25, had been out 181 days; the Ganges, December 23, 151 days; the Secret and Mary Catherine, January 13, 133 days; the Aurora, January 25, 121 days; and the Sir Edward Page, January 27, 110 days.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The Kate, from Sydney, January 28, was off Gravesend May 12. The Empress, from Sydney, December 16, arrived in the Downs, May 22. The General Hewitt would not sail before the end of May. The Ruby would not sail before the end of May. The Emerald Isle, Captain Downie, was advertised to leave Gravesend June 1. The Alpha, 237 tons, was to sail for Sydney in June. The Australis, from Hobart Town, was in the Downs, May 11. The Calcutta, from Hobart Town, and Elgin, from Adelaide, arrived in the Downs, May 10. The Oriental, from New Zealand, and the Stirling, from Launceston, arrived in the Downs on the 11th May. The Hudson sailed from Liverpool for Sydney, and the Vigilant, and Victoria, sailed from New Orleans for Melbourne, May 12. The Berenice, and Maid of Auckland, sailed from the Downs for Adelaide, May 15. The Barbara Gordon sailed for New Zealand, May 16. The Louisa sailed for Port Phillip, May 16. The Princess sailed for the Sir Edward Page, May 20. The Standings, sailed for Adelaide, May 22.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

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pendent rights and powers of the colonial legislatures. Perhaps it is in consequence of this sort of opposition being sounded that among a number of proposed additions, of which notices were given, previous to the following effect were to be found:—That the Bill shall not be taken to repeal or interfere with any Act of Parliament, or of any Colonial Legislature, respecting the disposal of Waste Lands, except in the Colony of Western Australia; or to over-ride any law which may hereafter be passed respecting the disposal of such lands by any Colonial Legislature now having lawful authority in that behalf; and that the Company shall not extend their operations to any colony except Western Australia, without previous permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I believe these precautions are introduced at the desire of the authorities in Downing-street. Mr. Rousbeck was not however present this afternoon, at the time of the private business in the House, and I hear the promoters of the Bill are sufficiently pleased that it was so.

I do not remember that I have before mentioned to you that this Australian Assurance Company has been the forerunner of another similar scheme—"The Universal Emigration and Colonization Company, embracing the principle of *Freehold Assurance*." Capital, £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase to £250,000; and with right reserved, in the proposed Charter, to further augment the capital to one million. The following is from the Prospectus:—

"The primary object of this Company is the promotion of emigration and colonization, upon a more practical and comprehensive system than has hitherto been attempted, and the leading features by which it is proposed to effect this, are:—

1st. The purchase by the Company of large tracts of land in the British Colonies and the United States, their subdivision and settlement, and sale with immediate absolute possession upon most advantageous terms to the emigrant purchaser; a perfectly sound title to which lands the Company undertake to guarantee.

2nd. The sale of the fee simple of such lands to the emigrant, who will be allowed to complete the purchase by periodical payments during terms varying from three to ten years.

3rd. The grant of leases of lands at fixed rents, payable annually during the life of the grantee, which leases may be converted into freehold at any future period.

4th. The establishment of a general agency for emigrants in London, where the best information with regard to procuring personal and general supplies of every description may be obtained, including agricultural and all other implements; where passages may be engaged by the best ships, and information given on every subject connected with the British Colonies and United States.

5th. The encouragement of local associations for the purpose of collecting funds, by small weekly payments, for emigration among the industrial classes.

6th. The protection of the poorer classes of emigrants from the system of plunder and imposition to which their helpless condition has hitherto subjected them.

I do not quote more lengthily the availability of the prospectus, as I am not in a condition to say that the scheme is likely to arrive at maturity; and, moreover, as the promoters appear already to have appointed Sydney agents (Messrs. J. B. and G. Wans), perhaps the project may have been brought fully under your notice before receipt of this. The above, however, will suffice to show that the principle of these colonization assurance schemes has been regarded by more than one interest in this country as presenting a mine of profitable adventure. I feel very doubtful, however, of much success attending these concerns in the share market just now, whatever the intrinsic merits of the principle upon which they are based. There is no doubt a great deal of money seeking investment at the present moment, but at the same time men have not yet forgotten the lessons taught during the last few years, and the holders of capital are still shy of new schemes.

From what fell from Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 25th ultimo, in reply to a question by Mr. E. DAWSON, it would seem that Government contemplate the not very remote possibility of cutting off Moreton Bay from the old New South Wales colony, giving the dismembered limb a distinct Government, and rendering it a colony to which convicts may be transported.

In some additional papers, presented to Parliament within the last few days, we have a long communication from Governor DAWSON, on the subject of the Colonial Land Revenue. The Governor is one of your high minimums, and he shows many reasons why a high price has not been attainable; and he concludes that the high price should be maintained. He seems to regard the value of land as determinable, simply by the profit made out of it. But that is not the only element in the value of land, and it is a pity that a third-rate European city, the saleable price of land, except under the most favorable conditions of locality, must be expressed below what otherwise might be its fair natural value. The whole history of Australia shows this; and there are laws of supply and demand which will partially repeat Acts of Parliament. Government may not give the free of land, but they cannot prevent its occupation for nothing.

We have, also, in these Parliamentary papers, a despatch from Governor YOUNG, of South Australia, forwarding the resolutions of the meeting held at Adelaide, in December last, in support of the Home Government versus the Local Government and Legislature, in the affair of the Constitutions. It is amusing enough to read in the reports of the proceedings at the Adelaide meeting how Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH is put forward as one who would hold in scorn the inanities of the South Australian Council, the while that Sir WILLIAM has been clutching at every stray rumour of what a Governor or a nominee member of Council may have said in opposition to the ministerial measure, by way of fortifying the inventions of his own "philosophical radicalism." But the South Australians will scarcely be more astonished with Sir WILLIAM'S vagaries, than their friends in this country.

I hear that there will be a stoppage of free emigration to your colony after the present month, owing to the deficiency of funds.

I read to-day in a Canadian journal (the *Montreal Herald*, of the 6th ultimo) the following extract from the communication of a correspondent at San Francisco:—"Our population has been somewhat swelled by recent importations from Botany Bay; one ship alone brought 60 convicts from Hobart Town. In fact Van Diemen's Land is as well represented here as any place I know of. And these gentry who have served the Queen abroad signalize themselves daily by little acts of heroism: the city takes cognisance of it, rewards them accordingly—with ball and chain. There are two chain gangs employed daily in cutting down the hills to fill the streets."

You will observe a little geographical confusion in the above. But I think I assure you is

still very common with respect to Australian localities, notwithstanding the prominent place now occupied by Australia in European estimation.

The wool sales began on the 2nd, and I am rejoiced to say have begun most auspiciously. The prices thus far have been nearly up to the February mark; and as, at the present time, we have before us the near approach of the regular importations for the season, this speaks well for the maintenance of prices. The tall-worsted market also, I am told in the city-to-day, looks a little firmer.

The further consideration of the Australian Constitutional Bill (which was to have taken place last evening) has been postponed to Monday next, the 6th. I suppose we shall then have the final conflict in the Commons.

I have just been reading a striking passage in the last *Edinburgh Review*, (in its article on "British and Continental Taxation," wherein a comparison is drawn between our colonial charge and that of France. The reviewer quotes M. THIERS to show that "led by an irresistible instinct, France has sent to Africa a hundred thousand soldiers, at a cost of a hundred millions (francs) per annum—and has persevered twenty years without being assured of any profit." Well may the reviewer assert, that on the score of expense, no less than in the value of our colonies, we have no reason to look with envy at our neighbours. But it is especially gratifying to find the organs of the Whig economists coming to the conclusions which we find in the following:—"If there remain any considerable number of colonies on the present and the future value of colonies, as many as are open to conviction should be converted into true believers by one practical experiment. Let the Government and the Legislature apply themselves seriously to the question of emigration, and even if the annual cost of our colonies were as high as it is estimated by Mr. NORMAN, or even double that amount, the expenditure might be not only nationally justified, but nationally repaid." This has long been the doctrine of the most intelligent of our colonial interests, but it has not hitherto made the progress in this country which its demonstrative truth should have secured for it.

The "Australian Question," as it is now currently termed, having precedence of all other, was fully and finally debated in the House of Commons last evening. Among the string of motions on the paper, three only were reckoned on for discussion: one by Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, for giving full powers to the colonial legislatures, by express Parliamentary enactment; to pass any laws they might think proper, subject to certain enumerated exceptions; a second, by Mr. GLANSTON, for conferring certain powers on the Bishops, Clergy, and members generally, of the Church of England in the colonies, necessary, as was contended, for their own internal government, and the want of which was asserted had the effect of creating disabilities in their case, from which other communities were wholly free; and, thirdly, Mr

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850.

ANTI-TRANSPORTATION.

WE, the undersigned, the Committee appointed at the Preliminary Public Meeting, held at the Royal Hotel, on the 5th September instant, do, in pursuance of the Resolution then passed, hereby convene a Public Meeting of the Colonists of the Colony, to be held in the Old Barrack Square, on MONDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER instant, at 1 o'clock, p.m. for the purpose of adopting a Petition to the Legislative Council, against the revival of Transportation, and for taking such other measures as may be thought necessary for the final settlement of the Transportation Question.

CHARLES COWPER,
J. NORTON,
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG,
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
G. K. HOLDEN,
HENRY PARKES,
GILBERT WRIGHT,
DANIEL COOPER, JUNR.,
R. C. WEEKES,
J. M'ENROE,
THOMAS S. MORT,
R. M. ROBERT,
ROBERT TROTH,
R. CAMPBELL.

September 10, 4391

(NEW)

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of the 41st Article of the Deed of Settlement, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September instant, at noon, for the purpose of electing six Directors and two Auditors duly qualified to be the first Directors and Auditors of the Company. Also, for the purpose of determining on the establishment of such Branch Banks or Banking Agencies as may be deemed advisable; and for transacting all such other general business relating to the Company as may then be brought forward.

By order of the Committee of Provisional Directors.
JOHN BLACK.
4136

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE following gentlemen have offered themselves as candidates for the office of Director in this Bank, viz.:-
Robert Campbell, Tertius, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Junr., Esq., M.C.
Robert Allen Hunt, Esq.
William Henry Kerr, Esq.
Donald Lumsden, Esq., J.P.
William Ranken Scott, Esq.
John Tucker, Esq., J.P.
Robert Towns, Esq., J.P.
Charles Salmon Vellack, Esq.
Felix Wilson, Esq.

By order of the Committee of Provisional Directors.
JOHN BLACK.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, September 5, 1850. 4400

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE Deed of Settlement now lies at the Banking House, for signature, and parties to whom shares have been allotted are requested to notice, that until the execution of the Deed, (either in person or by Attorney), and payment of one-half the subscribed capital, no proprietor is qualified to vote, or to exercise any of the powers or privileges of proprietorship.

Printed Form of a Power of Attorney may be obtained on application at the Banking House.

JOHN BLACK.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, September 5, 4402

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Informed by an anxious desire for the welfare of our new Institution, and desirous as to what candidates would offer for the direction, I was induced to forego my own desire for retirement from public business, and to offer you my best services as one of the first Directors of the New Bank.

Although I should gladly, however, have given you my best services in this arduous undertaking, if necessary, I am now happy to congratulate you on the number of eligible candidates who have solicited your votes, and from whom a most efficient Board may be chosen; and satisfied as I am that you will judiciously exercise your choice so as to secure lasting prosperity to an Institution of which I have been a Director for nearly twenty years, and in the success of which I am so deeply interested, I now feel justified in indulging my own inclination for retirement, and beg therefore to withdraw my name from the list of candidates for your suffrages.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
R. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
President of the Bank of New South Wales.
4403

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY J. DALRY,
Chemist, is the duly authorized Agent, in the district of Robert Town, for the Sydney Morning Herald.
KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Sydney, August 28th, Proprietors.

SPRING EXHIBITION AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee beg to inform their subscribers and the public that the Spring Exhibition of the Society will be held at the Botanic Gardens, on Friday, the 27th day of September instant. Subscribers are also informed that tickets for the forthcoming exhibition may be had upon application to the Secretary, to whom it is respectfully requested that they will pay their subscriptions for the current year.

The Committee beg to remind their friends that an annual subscription of one guinea constitutes membership, and that each member of the Society is entitled to the following privileges:—Two tickets for each exhibition, and free admittance for himself, and that such subscriber be admitted at one o'clock in the exhibition, with right to introduce ladies on payment of two shillings and sixpence each, and children at sixpence each.

The Secretary is in constant attendance to receive subscriptions, and to give every information that may be required, with respect to the operations of the Society, by parties desirous to become subscribers.

W. G. PENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society's Office, 438, George-street.
(Next door to the Commercial Bank.) 4121

SYDNEY BRANCH. ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged, and from this date the rates will be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS. Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings..... 5 0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction..... 7 6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction..... 10 0
If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS. Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings..... 10 8
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction..... 12 6
If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 6s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS. Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings of stud work, or brick, shingled, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building..... 15 0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between..... 17 6
If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 8s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.
Mansions—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

Hazardous Goods.
Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Resin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.
Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—
Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium.
Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.
Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.
THACKER AND CO., Agents.
641, George-street, 4th July, 1850.

DEUTSCHER GOTTESDIENST.

HERR AUGUST DREUTER hat es für eine Pflicht den hiesigen Deutschen die angenehme Anzeige zu machen, dass jeden Sonntag am 9 Uhr Morgens im Collegium, Jamison-street, ein Deutscher Gottesdienst statt finden wird. 4503

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN.—Being anxious to ascertain your opinions on the very important topic which is now agitating the community, I beg respectfully to entreat, that before the question relative to the resumption of Transportation shall be again submitted to the consideration of the Council, you will express, in clear and decided terms, your wishes on the subject.

In a matter so vitally connected with the moral and political condition of the colony, I am solicitous of being guided by the sentiments of my constituents, for I should deem myself wholly unworthy of the distinguished position in which you have placed me, if at the present crisis I were to act in any way in opposition to the majority of the Electors.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BYRNES.
Parramatta, September 6, 4523

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.
1st. **LIFE INSURANCE**, which enables persons, to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.
2nd. **DEFERRED ANNUITIES**, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their families, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.
3rd. **ENDOWMENTS** for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, or 21.

THOSE persons who rely upon labour for their support have an opportunity, by means of LIFE ASSURANCE, of becoming as secure from future want, in the event of a parent or husband's decease, as are those who are possessed of houses or stock. It frequently happens that families are suddenly plunged into penury and want, by the death of a parent or husband, who might have been comfortably provided for, if the deceased had but used ordinary prudence in insuring his life. We ought to urge upon their husbands the necessity of making some provision for them, and their children, before it be too late. The premiums are so moderate, as to be within the reach of all who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages of Life Assurance. For instance, a person twenty years of age, would have to pay about £1 17s. 6d. per annum, or 8s. 4d. per week, to secure £100 cash for ever, whenever he might please to leave it, at his death.

In order to relieve any unforeseen emergency, the Society will lend money on the security of Life Assurance and Deferred Annuity Policies, at a moderate rate of interest.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals, and all information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from 10 to 4, daily.
WILLIAM PERCY,
Secretary.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THIS DISCOVERY IN RESTORING, IMPROVING, AND REAFTYFING THE HUMAN HAIR.
The patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, the COURT, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and of every Court in the civilized world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits. Price 3s. 6d.—Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.
Each bottle of the genuine article has the words ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1600 times, containing 20,000 letters.

Sold by C. M. PERRY, H. MACE, A. FOS, Chemists; ROBINSON and FRANKLIN, Hairdressers; and T. HUGHES, Machine, Sydney, 4149

OIL AND COLOUR WAREHOUSE.
204, PITT STREET.
Nearly opposite the School of Arts.
F. CALLAGHAN AND CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that having opened the above premises in the Oil and Colour Trade, they are prepared to receive orders for painting, glazing, paper-hanging, &c., and having laid in a well-selected stock, they are enabled to supply the trade, or private orders, with the best articles, at the lowest possible prices.
A general assortment of window glass, sperm, black, and other oils, paints mixed ready for use, brushes, broom-heads, &c., always on hand. 4082

TRIAL OF COLONEL JOHNSON.

SHOULD this meet the eye of the person to whom the above book was lent (or in whose possession it now is), he will much oblige by returning it to the undersigned. There are numerous insertions of the initials and name at full length of P. L. Beml throughout the work. 4447

H. F. O'DONNELL.

OVAL AND ROUND GLASS SHADES OF EVERY SIZE.

WITH red, blue, and green chenilles, from 1s. to 10s.
Some of the above with neat polished stands.
4396
At M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF Rings, Brooches, solid gold Penicils, Cases, Lockets, Watches, gold and silver Guards, of superior workmanship.
Sheffield Plate, Crest Frames, very superior, Castleside, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c., &c., first-rate manufacture.
Bohemian Glass, French Porcelain Ornaments, Baskets, Vases, &c., &c.
4397
At M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

TO TAILORS.

THE undersigned begs to call the attention of the trade to a large quantity of Goods he has just opened, suitable to THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.
White and brown drills and ducks
Military and navy ditto ditto
LIGHT FANCY DRESSINGS
Cassimere, gambrone, &c.
Black and coloured cashmires
Lambs and patent summer cloths
Scotch's celebrated patent cashmires
Light fancy quiltings and other vestings, in great variety
Fancy satins and velvets, &c., &c.
As usual, a complete assortment of trimmings.
GEORGE CHISHOLM,
255, Pitt-street.
4490

ALE AND PORTER.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October, 1849
Bartley, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout
House and Co.'s ditto ditto
Goding and Co.'s ditto ditto
Bryce's bottled ale and porter, 3 and 4 dozen casks.
3392
LYALL SCOTT, AND CO.

WASHING can be done at the Sydney Female Refuge, Pitt-street South.

TEXAS MONAGHAN. Apply to Mrs. BAKER, the Matron, of whom all particulars may be learned. 4127

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between us under the name and style of Messrs. H. Davis and M. Samuel, Brickfield-hill, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
RYAN DAVIS,
MICHAEL SAMUELS.
Witness—EMANUEL CHARR,
September 6, 4572

TO COAL MINERS.

WANTED, by the Australian Agricultural Company, for their Mines at Newcastle, able and willing Coaliers. Liberal wages given. Apply to W. CHADWILL, Esq., Superintendent, at Newcastle; or to F. EDWARDS, Esq., Queen-street, Sydney.
J. EDWARD EDWARDS,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
August 24, 3671

TO BAKERS.—TO LET, a Baker's Shop and Premises, taking utensils complete, with a never-failing supply of water, situated in the most central part of Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Apply to THOMAS MILLER, Brinkins-street. 4579

A FEMALE COOK required.

Liberal wages given to a competent person of good character. Apply to THOMAS HYDE, Cumberland-place. 4538

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

WHERRAS, a dark bay horse, my property, branded R.P. on near shoulder, and F on off shoulder, switched tail; strayed from near the Waterloo Mills, Botany Road. Any person who will bring said horse to Mr. F. KOSTEN, 292, Pitt-street, will receive the above reward.
4571
F. KOSTEN.

OFFICES TO LET.—Enquire of Messrs. TAYLOR AND GRANT, No. 208, Pitt-street. 4180

TO LET, a House in Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, lately occupied by Henry Amittage, Esq., who is about to proceed to Europe. Apply on the premises. 3606

PROSPECT-PLACE, OPPOSITE MILITARY BARRACKS.

TO LET, the three Houses in the above place. Any party willing to let them together, giving security for the rent, may have them much below the rate which they will yield weekly. Apply to 4445
MORT AND BROWN.

CURES FOR THE UNCURED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. ALLIDAY, 209, High-street, Cheltenham, dated the 22nd of January, 1880.

To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an Ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of Scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for four years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others in the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes, which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital, where one of the Surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off, it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and after two months' perseverance in their use, the tumour gradually began to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers perceptibly decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances, who could testify to the truth of this miraculous cure. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure, effected by your Medicines after every other means had failed.

(Signed) J. H. ALLIDAY.

CURE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, 19th Jan., 1880.

To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your Pills and Ointment, which have completely cured me of the Rheumatism, under which I suffered for these last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk. I had tried every kind of Medicine that was recommended, without receiving any benefit. I at last thought I would give your medicines a trial, and purchased from Mr. H. Hill, Chemist, of this town, two boxes of Pills, and two of Ointment, and in three weeks, through them, and the blessing of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with an exception of ten years I served in the 24th Regiment of Foot.

(Signed) JOHN PITT.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's-place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting cured, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.

N. B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be reached for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 23, Market-place, Hull, February 20th, 1880.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF RINGWORM OF SIX YEARS' STANDING.

Lima, 13th of November, 1880.
One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the Capital of Peru) had a child covered with Ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the city, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague, the English Chemist and Druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six large Pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad legs	Gout
Bad breasts	Glandular swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Blebs of Measles and Scarfe	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chilblains	Sore Throats
Chopped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (soft)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore Heads
Contracted and stiff joints	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulae	Wounds
	Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, and by J. K. BRYDON, Wholesale Agent, 73, King-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY AGENTS.
Mrs. Marshall, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill.

Mr. Pinhey (late Alder), chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, bootmaker, King-street East.
Mr. G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.

Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, near Raper's. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box. 4243

BRITANNIA HOUSE.

No. 2, MARKET-STREET.

THE undersigned begs to inform his Sydney and country friends that, in addition to his usual Stock, he has received by the Rattiff, a large and well selected assortment of useful and fancy Drapery, and which has been nearly bought for cash, from THE BEST LONDON HOUSES, and as this shipment will be followed by similar and quick supplies, he pledges his word that he will sell at such prices as no Sydney house, however high their pretensions, shall best in lowness of price, quality and measure considered.

He cannot, it is true, afford to sell for half nothing, as some people pretend to do, but sinking this pretension, he has no doubt that upon comparison his prices will be found to be cheap, or than the greatest bargains of the FORTY HORSE POWER PUFFERS.

One trial will decide this fact, to which he respectfully invites a discerning public. He is no adept at puffing or fiction of any sort, or he might mount his Peg-saus as other pretenders do,—he holds with Shakespeare that "Fattery is no true thing," and as he only wishes the truth to be known he declines

COMMITTING FLATTERY WITH A GRUB-STICKEN MOUTH, or drawing a "Fancy Sketch" of his Stock or Establishment.

For the same reason it is judged unnecessary to publish a "Welsh pedigree" account of goods or prices, suffice it to say his stock is as well selected as any in Sydney, and that as to its cheapness, that it needs "no ghost" to tell us that

THE LOWEST PRICED GOODS ARE NOT THE CHEAPEST.

Gold is not always of standard value, for there is jeweller's gold, and there is bullion gold; nor are the goods selected for

POPPING ADVERTISEMENTS.

of much sterling value. The Grecian of old was laughed at when he attempted to sell his house from a sample of a single brick, and it would be equally ridiculous to buy goods by the ADVERTISED SAMPLES OF MODERN URBICANA. "Look before you leap," is an old adage, and a true one.

Bad habits no one likes openly to patronise, for as the poet says—

"I'll habituate by unseen degrees, therefore, however cheap they may appear, whether in the shape of 'boots,' 'trousers,' or 'trousers,' all vices are abominations. Besides, it is 'unseemly if they fall apart,' which most garments do unless bought at Britannia House. These want no 'BROTHERLY CHARITY' IN THEIR SEVERAL PARTS,"

and therefore hang together as agreeing partners should do. All working men wanting a good, useful habilliment, are invited to try Britannia House, where they will find everything made

UPON A TRUE ADVERSIVE PRINCIPLE.

Gentlemen will find equal advantages in procuring finer garments at the above establishment.

FIT, QUALITY, AND PRICE.

are the only desiderata. This is easy to say; but it will be proved to any who will patronise the establishment. This department is under the management of one of the first cutters in Sydney—a man of business habits, courteous deportment, and of long colonial experience in all the higher branches of the trade. These qualities, combined with one of the most fashionable stocks of dressings, cloths, &c., in the trade, cannot fail of giving satisfaction to all who will kindly patronise the undersigned.

4537

J. MELVILLE.

GOOD WHITE SHIRTS.

AT SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY, ST. PARK-STREET.

TO Gentlemen who prefer having their Shirts made to measure or order, J. T. Smith respectfully solicits them to give their directions during the winter months, as the influx of orders in the spring and summer renders it almost impossible to pay that strict and individual attention to the demands of all his numerous patrons that he really wishes to do; and from the comparatively few good shirts hands to be met with, great delay is often caused, which is unavoidable, for the two reasons assigned.

J. T. S. suggests that his friends should now give their orders for what they are likely to require in the spring. A registry is kept of all measures and particulars; therefore, for those gentlemen who have been previously supplied at his manufactory and reside in the country, it will be only necessary to transmit their wishes through the post-office, and every possible care and attention shall be paid to them.

A large and varied stock always on hand, comprising—Plain and fancy shirts, with or without collars; extra large size ditto; yachts and regatta shirts, choice patterns; Scotch twill, do. Boys' and youths' shirts of every description. Fanned shirts and drawers, cravats, braces, boot hoses, &c.

Ladies' and children's under clothing in stock, or made to order. 2641

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

THE undersigned has just completed their machinery for manufacturing CHOCOLATE PASTE AND SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

FAMILIES are strongly recommended to use the above, which requires no boiling, and may be made in one minute with a little hot water.

SELLING PRICES.

Chocolate Paste, 1s. per pot, quite fresh Soluble Chocolate, 1s. 6d. per pound, in tinful packets.

Cocoa Shells, 8d. per pound, for inclosed

Cocoa Nibs, 1s. per pound.

Flake Chocolate, 1s. per pound, best purified

SETTLERS will find the soluble chocolate more nourishing and stimulating than either tea or coffee, and as it is portable (in tinful packets) and very easily made, it is strongly recommended and the quality warranted by

S. PERK AND CO., Sole Manufacturers.

3071

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in hogheads

B.P. Rum, in puncheons and hogheads, 30 per cent. o.p.

Ditto Rum, in ditto, 6 to 10 per cent. o.p.

Case gin, 4 gallons, 13 to 18 per cent. v.p.

Superior port wine, in quarter casks

Truman's stout, in hogheads, ex Diana

Ditto ale, in ditto

Superior malt vinegar

Cases of assorted ironmongery

China, each 8-16, 3-8, 7-16 inch; BY sickles

Wing and Son's pit-saw files, C. S. handaxes, ditto

C. S. crosscut saws, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 feet

One case assorted cutlery

Camp ovens, 13, 14, 15, 16 inch

Iron pots, 2 to 12 gallons

Register stoves, shot assorted

Sheepshears (Sorbey's)

Frying-pans, oval pots, saucepans and covers, &c.

Rod and hoop iron, assorted

Tin plates, 10, 12, 14, 16

Sd iron, assorted, Nos. 6—9

Europe rope, assorted

Superior London saddlery.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., Spring-street, 4311

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Tennant's double brown stout, in draught

Ditto East India beer, ditto

Ditto strong ale, ditto

Ditto bottled ale and porter

Whiskey, in quarter casks

Fine British gin, in bottles

Superior brandies, in cases

Ditto pale brandy, in one dozen cases

Martell's brandy

Company's ditto, vintage 1848

Hennessy's brandy

Superior Demerara rum, 26 O.P.

Fine old pale sherry, in quarts

Port, in quarter hogheads and pipes

Teneriffe in hogheads and ditto

Best 22 vinegar, in quarters and hogheads

Champagne, in baskets

Morison Bay beef, in tierces

Soda ash, Musciart's

Sheepshears, Wilkinson's

Woolpacks, very strong and heavy

Fine white shirts

Fancy regatta

Good dry sugar

Hysonkin tea in chests and half chests.

3051 MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—

York Hams, in lots to suit purchasers.

2863 SMITH BROTHERS AND CO., Spring-street, 4190

WOOLPACKS FOR SALE

GEORGE REES, Spring-street, 4190

TALLOW OIL.

ON SALE by the undersigned, in quantities not less than one gallon. The brilliant light obtained by the use of this Oil is universally admitted by those who have used it to be superior to sperm oil, and its purity renders it free from any unpleasant smell. Price 3s. per gallon.

ROGAN AND CARAHAR, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, Gloucester-street, 3517

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS IN CUMBERLAND AND GLOUCESTER STREETS FOR SALE.

THESE Allotments have each a frontage of forty-five feet to Cumberland and Gloucester streets respectively, and will be sold either together or separately, as may be most suitable to intending purchasers.

111½—GRANT FROM THE CROWN TO THE VENDOR.

Quit Rent redeemed.

Apply to JOHN GRAHAM, 6, Jamieson-street, 4577

September 7.

TO LET, Rose Cottage, in Upper Fort-street, nearly opposite the Flag Staff. For particulars enquire of Mr. JOHN LEACH, 618, Lower George-street, 2938

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 6.

MR. B. DAWSON wished to know from the right honorable gentleman the President of the Board of Trade what course the Government were prepared to take with regard to the clauses of the Australian Bill respecting the proposed Federal Assembly of the colonies, which were withdrawn for reconsideration when the bill was last in committee?

MR. LABOUCHERE replied, that the Government still adhering to the principle which was involved in those clauses, were prepared to vary its application, and to alter the number of the

members composing the Assembly, so as to give greater weight to the smaller colonies who joined the Assembly. Clauses to that effect would be brought up on the third reading.

The order of the day having been read for the Australian Colonies Bill, as amended, to be considered.

Sir W. Molesworth rose to move, "That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of omitting all clauses which empower the Colonial Office to disallow colonial laws, to cause colonial bills to be reserved, and to instruct colonial governors as to their conduct in the local affairs of the colonies; and for the purpose of adding clauses enumerating and defining imperial and colonial powers." The honorable baronet said,—"The House may remember that in committee I waived my right to oppose the 5th and 11th clauses of this bill, which would continue to the Colonial Office its present powers of interfering in the local affairs of the Australian colonies. I did so for the convenience of the committee, and on an agreement with the noble lord that on the bringing up of the report I should be entitled to raise the important question involved in those clauses, and to take the sense of the House on that question alone. I therefore now propose to recommit this bill. I do so, first, for the purpose of omitting from it all clauses which the Colonial Office would be empowered to interfere with the management of the local affairs of these colonies; secondly, for the purpose of adding certain clauses which I have submitted to the consideration of the House, and which would give to these colonies the uncontrolled management of their local affairs. (Hear.) The question for the House now to decide is between the Colonial Office government and self-government in the local affairs of these colonies. I must begin by observing that this bill raises two distinct questions—first, the special question already discussed, what ought to be the form of the government of the Australian colonies? That question was fully debated and decided in committee, and I do not presume to ask the House to reverse the decision of the Committee. The other, and, in my opinion, the far more important question, has not been discussed. It is the great question of colonial polity, namely, what amount of self-government our colonies should possess, and to what extent they should be subject to the controlling power of the Colonial Office? Upon the answer which Parliament shall finally give to this question will depend the future constitution of the colonial empire of Great Britain; and, I believe, according as that constitution shall be well or ill-framed, our colonial empire will last long or speedily perish. The noble lord the Prime Minister, in his great speech on the introduction of this bill, distinctly admitted that the Australian colonies ought to possess the greatest amount of self-government that is not inconsistent with the integrity and well-being of the whole empire. (Hear.) It must be acknowledged that this bill would not fulfil the intentions of the noble lord in that respect, but would merely continue to the Colonial Office its present powers of interfering in the local affairs of the colonies, since, if it pass unamended, there is not one single act which a colonial governor or a colonial Parliament can do without the express or implied consent of the Colonial Office, nor one act which may not be reversed by the Colonial Office (hear.) I ask the House to consider carefully what are the powers of the Colonial Office under this bill. First, the Colonial Office would possess the power of instructing every colonial governor as to his conduct in all colonial matters. The governor would be bound to obey his instructions, whether he liked them or not. For instance, he would have to assent to a bill of which he disapproved, he would have to dissent from a bill of which he approved, if so commanded from the antipodes. He would be, therefore, a mere puppet, moved to and fro by wires attached to Downing-street. By pulling those wires the Colonial Office would at once be able to put a stop to any colonial legislation; for instance, if this bill were to pass, the Colonial Office could make a colonial governor set aside every one of its much-vaunted provisions and could prevent a colonial legislature from amending its constitution, from altering the salaries of its chief functionaries, from discharging useless functionaries, from reducing expenditure, and from appropriating money to the payment of any services which the Colonial Office might dislike to have performed. 2. This bill, in addition to empowering the Colonial Office to instruct a colonial governor how he is to act in all colonial matters, would require in many cases that a colonial governor should abstain altogether from acting until he has sent to the other side of the globe and ascertained the pleasure of the Colonial Office; for, by the bill, a colonial governor would be absolutely required to reserve certain colonial bills; he would be bound to reserve any colonial bill which the Colonial Office might instruct him to reserve. These reserved bills would have to be sent to Downing-street, where they would await the signification of the pleasure of the Colonial Office, and if that pleasure should not be signified within the course of two years, then the colonial bill would be lost altogether. Thus, a bill of great importance to a colony, affecting, perhaps very injuriously some interests, and very beneficially other interests,—say, for instance, a bill of the same importance to a colony as the Corn Law or the Ten Hours Bill was to this country,—such a bill, if it were reserved, would remain for one year at least, and might remain for three years, suspended over a colony, keeping the colony in a state of doubt and anxiety, and engendering the worst feelings towards the Colonial Office and the mother country. (Hear.) 3. This bill, in addition to giving to the Colonial Office an absolute control over all the acts of the colonial governor, would empower the Colonial Office ultimately to annul every act of a colonial governor, or of a colonial Parliament. For by this bill the Colonial Office would have power to disallow any colonial act within two years of its arrival in Downing-street. Thus, after a colonial act has been in full operation for three years, to the universal satisfaction of the colonists, it might be suddenly annulled by the arrival of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Thus, strictly speaking, by this bill the Colonial Office would continue to have the power, in the first instance, of preventing anything from being done in a colony by a colonial governor or a colonial Parliament; and it would

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continue to have power, in the second instance, of making null and void every thing which shall be done by a colonial governor or a colonial Parliament. These are undoubtedly vast powers. To whom are they to be intrusted? It is proposed by this bill to vest these powers in gentlemen, able and laborious, no doubt, but who have never had ocular experience of the condition of a colony; who have no personal interest in the well-being of the colonies; who are always obliged to trust to second-hand and partial information on all colonial matters; who are, therefore, necessarily ignorant, and generally misinformed with regard to colonial affairs, and consequently, with the best intentions, cannot fail to commit numerous and grave errors in the management of the local affairs of the colony, similar to those which every one admits they have committed within the last three or four years in New Zealand, New South Wales, Ceylon, South Africa, &c. I might take each colony after colony, and with regard to each colony I might mention numerous cases illustrative of the evil consequences of the ignorance of the Colonial Office, combined with the exercise of its powers of instructing colonial governors and other wise interfering with the management of the local affairs of a colony. For instance, with regard to the Cape of Good Hope, I might mention that one Secretary of State for the Colonies imagined that the Caffres, who are the fiercest of savages and most warlike and faithless of barbarians, were a peaceful pastoral people, imbued with Arcadian virtues and simplicity. The instructions which he, in his ignorance, gave to the colonial governor, and which the colonial governor was compelled against his own better judgment, to obey, led to the series of Caffre wars, which, at a low estimate, must have cost us nearly £5,000,000 in the last 10 or 12 years. With regard to the same colony, I might mention that another Secretary of State for the Colonies, being utterly ignorant of the physical character of South Africa, fancied that the size of farms in that part of the world should not much exceed the size of farms in England. The directions which he gave to the colonial governor, and which the colonial governor was compelled to obey, against his own better judgment, made the Dutch boers abandon Natal and migrate to the centre of South Africa, where we followed them with our troops, and reduced them to subjection. To illustrate the rashness and indiscretion with which the Colonial Office often acts, I might mention its conduct last year in consulting the colony of the Cape of Good Hope with regard to the transportation of convicts, and simultaneously transporting them. To illustrate the obstructive character of Colonial Office government, I might mention that the Legislative Council of New South Wales has long wished to have an agent in this country, who should be regularly paid by the Colonial Treasury. The Colonial Office, naturally unwilling to be looked after, has offered every obstruction in its power to the appointment of that agent, by refusing to permit the Legislative Council to pass a money bill for its payment. To illustrate the minute interference of the Colonial Office in the local affairs of the colonies, I might mention that the inhabitants of the town of Sydney, containing a population of about 50,000 souls, have for some time complained of the practice of slaughtering beasts within that city, as an abominable nuisance in that semi-tropical climate, and injurious to their health. The Legislative Council two years ago recommended that the slaughter-houses should be removed, and that a plot of land should be sold for the purpose of paying for their removal, and for the building of a slaughter-house. This recommendation had not been attended to, because it was necessary to send to this country to obtain the sanction of the Colonial Office before anything could be done. To illustrate the ignorance of the Colonial Office with regard to the condition of a colony, I might mention the constitution of New Zealand, framed one year and suspended the next. To illustrate the ignorance of the Colonial Office with regard to the feelings of the inhabitants of a colony, I might mention the proposal of the Colonial Office to deprive the electors of New South Wales of their franchise, and to give them the still-born constitution of New Zealand. To show to what extent the Colonial Office is liable to be misinformed with regard to the affairs of a colony, I might mention that the Colonial Office ought to receive every year from each colony a statistical report of its condition; that for several years running the Colonial Office received reports from Ceylon, according to which the number of births, deaths, and marriages in that colony was every year precisely the same. (Hear.) This remarkable statistical fact was obeyed by the observation of the Colonial Office; I believe it to be explained by the fact that the same report, with an alteration only of the date, was sent year after year from Ceylon. From these reports, and similar information, the Colonial Office was led into the most singular errors with regard to the financial condition of Ceylon. It mistook a deficit for a surplus of income over expenditure. (Hear.) It fancied that the Treasury of Ceylon was full when it was empty, that liabilities were assets, and that called notes were bullion. It would be easy to multiply instances of this description; in fact, a collection of anecdotes of Colonial Office government would make a very curious and laughable chapter in the history of this empire; that chapter might be very properly headed with Okenstein's famous saying, "Nescit, mi fili, quam parva sapientia regere mundum," and certainly no world was ever governed with less wisdom than the colonial world of Great Britain has been governed ever since bureaucratic government has been established in Downing-street. It will be said that similar errors will not be committed, and that in future these powers may be safely confided to the Colonial Office; and the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies will, without doubt, repeat for the hundredth time that he has been positively instructed by the noble earl the Secretary of State for the Colonies to assure the House most solemnly and most distinctly that the noble earl will, in future, exercise those powers in the wisest, most judicious, and most liberal manner, and, in fact, will only exercise them for the undoubted benefit of the colonies and for the purpose of guarding against the errors which, he will tell us, the Colonial Parliament would be sure to make in the

management of the local affairs and private interests of their colonies, were it not for the great wisdom and superintending intelligence of the noble Earl. I will not presume to dispute any statement of facts made by the hon. gentleman, but I must observe, that that statement, which I have heard repeated so often, contains the argument which the courtiers of every despot have, from time immemorial, used in defence of the powers of their master; and to that argument I will reply in the words in which the Emperor Alexander replied to Madame de Stael, that a good despot was a "lucky accident." We cannot expect lucky accidents to be of frequent occurrence, and, therefore, to legislate under that expectation would be the height of absurdity. (Hear.) Omitting, therefore, entirely from my consideration the individual merits of the present functionaries of the Colonial Office, I must next observe that they are irresponsible for their management of the local affairs of the colonies, for they are a responsible, and in theory only, to those who are themselves irresponsible and who know little and care little about the colonies. The Colonial Office is said to be responsible to us; that responsibility every one knows to be a farce, for the majority of us take little or no interest in colonial matters; but, suppose it a reality, to whom are we responsible for the management of the local affairs of a colony? To our constituents? Why, that responsibility is a still greater farce, for they know less and care less about the colonies than we do; but, suppose it a reality, to whom are our constituents responsible for the management of the local affairs of the colonies? To no one. Therefore, in ultimate analysis, the Colonial Office is irresponsible. For, in the language of our constitution, the only meaning of the word "responsibility" is the responsibility of the rulers to the ruled. We distinguish between despotism and free Government by this test alone. So do our colonists. (Hear.) And therefore, according to strict constitutional logic, they term the power of the Colonial Office a despotic power, because, for the manner in which it is exercised neither the Colonial Office, nor the British Parliament, nor the people of Great Britain, that is, none of those who rule, are responsible to the colonies as a despotism to colonists in a colony, as it would be to Englishmen in England; for our colonists pride themselves upon being Englishmen. (Hear.) They appeal to the old constitutional maxim, that an Englishman, go where he will, carries along with him as his birth-right as much of law and liberty as the most free things will bear. They maintain that their fathers by emigrating, forfeited none of their English liberties, and that their descendants in the colonies are entitled to political rights corresponding with those enjoyed by Englishmen in England, with the necessary exception of those rights which are irreconcilable with their condition as colonists of the British Empire. They assert also, that the foundation of English liberty is the right in a people to a Parliament in which they shall be represented; and, as, from the nature of things, they cannot be adequately represented in the British Parliament, they lay claim to a colonial Parliament as similar in its form and powers to the British Parliament as the status of a colony will admit of; they claim, therefore, for their local Parliament a control over their local affairs as complete as the British Parliament possesses over the local affairs of the British islands; and consequently they feel with regard to the powers of the Colonial Office as we should feel if our bills were to be reserved for the sanction of a functionary at the other side of the globe, if our acts of Parliament were liable to be dissolved at the pleasure of a Secretary of State in Australia; and if our Prime Minister were bound to obey the instructions of the unknown and irresponsible officers of a department at the antipodes. Like all true Englishmen, they loathe distrust and irresponsible government; when weak they murmur and obey; as they wax stronger their murmurs become menaces, their menaces, if unattended to, are followed by rebellion, and rebellion leads to independence. (Hear.) In proof of all this, I ask the House to reflect on the history of our plantations in America. Remember, also, how a few years ago Canada rebelled and obtained responsible government; and how, the year before last, the threat of New South Wales compelled the Colonial Office to abandon its projects. See how the menaces of the Cape forced the Colonial Office to submit and bestow upon that colony representative government, as yet only to threaten. Listen to the murmurs of New Zealand. Thus, in the eyes of the colonies, our Colonial Office is a despotism, tempered by menaces and rebellion, tyrannising over the weak, cringing to the powerful, universally hated and generally despised. A government hyet and consequently by its subjects is doomed to destruction, and our colonial empire will perish if our colonial system continued unreformed. (Hear.) How can this system be reformed? I answer, by refusing to continue the Colonial Office the powers to which I have just referred, and by giving to the colonies the greatest amount of self-government that is not inconsistent with the integrity and well-being of the British empire. If this be done in the manner in which I have proposed, the colonies will cease to be subjects of the Colonial Office, and will become integral portions of the British Empire, and the present and all future colonies will be no more repetitions of Great Britain, united into one great British empire by common allegiance to one Monarch and to one imperial Parliament. How can this be done? (Hear.) Before I attempt to answer this question I must remind the House that I moved last year, "That as humble petitions had been presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to enquire into the administration of Her Majesty's colonial possessions, with a view to a reformation of the colonial system of the British empire." I regret much that the House refused to assent to that motion, and that I am now obliged, unaided by that commission, to attempt to answer the question to which I have referred. In the British empire the powers of government may be divided into the two classes of imperial and colonial powers. By colonial powers I mean those powers which are required for the government of a colony in all matters affecting its local or internal interests. By imperial powers I mean those powers which are required for the government of the British empire as one body, in all mat-

ters affecting its general and external interests. Now I maintain, as I have already said, that the inhabitants of our colonies (I mean especially those acquired by occupancy) are entitled to political rights corresponding with those enjoyed by Englishmen in England, with the necessary exception of the rights which can be proved to be irreconcilable with their status as colonists—that is to say, irreconcilable either with the local circumstances of their colonies, or with their duties as subjects of the British empire. Therefore, I maintain, that whenever the legal circumstances of a colony would admit of the existence of a colonial Parliament, the colonial Parliament ought to possess powers corresponding with those of the British Parliament, with the necessary exceptions of imperial powers. For if it were to possess imperial powers it would become an Imperial Parliament, and, as there cannot be two Imperial Parliaments in one empire, the British empire would be dissolved. It is evident, therefore, that in order to give a colonial Parliament all the powers to which it is entitled, or, in other words, to give a colony the greatest amount of self-government that is not inconsistent with the well-being of the British empire—it is evident, I repeat, that the line of demarcation between imperial and local powers should be fixed by an imperial statute; that all imperial powers should be vested in imperial authorities; that all colonial powers should be vested in colonial authorities; and that the colonial Legislatures should be restricted from making colonial law affecting the extent and distribution of the powers of government as fixed by imperial statute. The first question is, how to draw the line of demarcation between imperial and colonial powers. It might be done in two different manners: either by enumerating colonial powers, and then all other powers would be imperial powers; or by enumerating imperial powers, and then all other powers would be colonial powers. I propose to adopt the latter mode: for it is evident that imperial powers concern fewer topics, are therefore fewer in number, and consequently can be more easily enumerated than local powers. I propose, therefore, in the clauses which I have committed to the House, to enumerate imperial powers and all other restrictions which ought to be put upon the powers of the colonial Legislatures; and then, with the exceptions so enumerated, to give to the colonial Parliaments within their respective colonies all the powers possessed by the British Parliament in the British islands. (Hear.) To prove that this would be done by the clauses, or rather constitution, which I have proposed, I ask, what are the chief powers of government? I will answer by quoting Blackstone, to the effect that the Queen is the supreme head of the British empire; in right of her regal dignity she possesses absolutely certain special powers called prerogatives. Among the prerogatives of the Crown, or connected with them, are all chief powers of government. Therefore, if I were to enumerate and consider the prerogatives of the Crown, in so doing I should have to consider all the chief powers of government, both imperial and colonial; Blackstone thus says of the prerogatives, vol. i, 237. Blackstone then states his intention to consider the "prerogative minutely," to mark out "its particular extent and restrictions," and laughs to scorn those who pretend that the prerogative is too sacred and mysterious a thing to bear the inspection of a rational and sober inquiry. According to him, the prerogatives of the Crown "respect either the nation's intercourse with foreign nations, or its own domestic affairs." With regard to foreign relations, the Queen has the prerogative of sending and receiving ambassadors, making treaties, proclaiming war, issuing reprisals, and granting safe conducts. These prerogatives are evidently imperial powers; I, therefore, propose to reserve them to the Crown, and restrict the colonial parliaments from touching them. Next, in domestic affairs—first, the Queen is a constituent part of the supreme Legislative Council; therefore, the Queen has a negative on all new laws, both imperial and colonial. It is evident that the Queen can only exercise this veto by means of the officers of the Crown. With regard to colonial laws, at present, the Queen exercises the veto by the Colonial Office, and the Colonial Office exercises it in some cases by the agency of the Colonial governor. I propose, because the veto on colonial law is evidently a colonial power, and for other reasons which I have already stated, that the Colonial Office shall cease to exercise the veto, that the Crown shall vest it in the colonial governor, and that the colonial Parliament shall be restricted from making any law affecting its exercise by the colonial governor. It has been stated that I propose to deprive the Crown of the prerogative of the veto. Great stress has been laid upon that statement. It is, however, manifestly incorrect, as the law officers of the Crown will at once admit, for I only propose that certain clauses of the 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 76, shall not be continued. Now the law officers of the Crown will admit that these clauses did not create the prerogative of the veto on colonial laws, and therefore they will acknowledge that by omitting or repealing these clauses the Crown will not be deprived of that prerogative; and that the prerogative of the Crown after the repeal of those clauses will be precisely the same as it was before their repeal. These clauses merely made it lawful for the Queen, by order in Council, that is to say, by order of the Colonial Office, to negative colonial laws. I propose to omit those clauses, and that in their stead I propose virtually to transfer the veto from the Colonial Office, with all its powers, to the colonies. For instance, my object would virtually be accomplished if the noble Earl the Secretary of State for the Colonies were transported to New South Wales and made governor of that colony; or if the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies were made Lieutenant-Governor of Western Australia, and both of them were, as far as their respective colonies were concerned, to retain all the powers of the Colonial Office. Without doubt we should deeply regret to lose the valuable services of the noble earl and the hon. gentleman in

Downing-street; but I am satisfied that they would render far greater services to the colonial empire in the colonies to which I have referred. For every one will admit that they are gentlemen of good abilities and much industry; therefore, residing in the colonies, with personal experience of the condition of the colonies, with the means of immediately obtaining accurate and impartial information on all colonial matters, it is not impossible that in a year or so they would possess considerable knowledge of colonial affairs, and become useful servants of the colonial empire of Great Britain. The Queen has the prerogative of sending and receiving ambassadors, making treaties, proclaiming war, issuing reprisals, and granting safe conducts. These prerogatives are evidently imperial powers; I therefore propose to reserve them to the Crown, and restrict the colonial Parliament from touching them. (Hear.) Next, in domestic affairs—First, the Queen is a constituent part of the supreme Legislative Council, has a negative on all new laws, has power to prorogue and dissolve Parliament. In the colonies these prerogatives are colonial powers, and therefore I propose to vest them in the colonial governors, who are the representatives of the Crown, and to restrict the colonial Parliament from touching those powers. The second prerogative of the Crown in domestic affairs to which Blackstone refers is that in virtue of the Queen, as first in military command in the empire, may raise fleets and armies, and build forts. These, again, are evidently imperial powers, to be reserved to the Crown, and not to be touched by the colonial Parliaments. Thirdly, the Queen is the fountain of justice; therefore the Queen has a right of determining causes by means of her judges, of establishing courts of judicature, and of granting reprieves and pardons. I propose, in conformity with the principles I have laid down, to reserve to the Queen in Council the power of determining all imperial causes, that is, all causes touching imperial powers, and the powers also of determining all causes whatever on appeal, and of establishing inferior courts in the colonies, with the same jurisdiction as that of the Queen in Council, and of establishing prize courts. I propose that the power of granting reprieves and pardons shall, as at present, be vested in the governor; and I propose to restrict the colonial Parliaments from passing any law affecting these powers. I propose, also, that the colonial governors shall appoint the colonial judges, this power to be subject to any alteration to be made by the colonial Parliament, with the restriction, however, that they shall not make any judge's tenure of office dependent on anything but good behaviour, nor diminish his salary during his continuance in office different from a judge's tenure of office in this country. Fourthly, the Queen is the fountain of nobility and office. I propose to reserve to the Queen the power of granting titles of honour and nobility, and of appointing all imperial officers, and that the colonial Parliament shall not touch these powers of government. Therefore, if I were to enumerate and consider the prerogatives of the Crown, in so doing I should have to consider all the chief powers of government, both imperial and colonial; Blackstone thus says of the prerogatives, vol. i, 237. Blackstone then states his intention to consider the "prerogative minutely," to mark out "its particular extent and restrictions," and laughs to scorn those who pretend that the prerogative is too sacred and mysterious a thing to bear the inspection of a rational and sober inquiry. According to him, the prerogatives of the Crown "respect either the nation's intercourse with foreign nations, or its own domestic affairs." With regard to foreign relations, the Queen has the prerogative of sending and receiving ambassadors, making treaties, proclaiming war, issuing reprisals, and granting safe conducts. These prerogatives are evidently imperial powers; I, therefore, propose to reserve them to the Crown, and restrict the colonial parliaments from touching them. Next, in domestic affairs—first, the Queen is a constituent part of the supreme Legislative Council; therefore, the Queen has a negative on all new laws, both imperial and colonial. It is evident that the Queen can only exercise this veto by means of the officers of the Crown. With regard to colonial laws, at present, the Queen exercises the veto by the Colonial Office, and the Colonial Office exercises it in some cases by the agency of the Colonial governor. I propose, because the veto on colonial law is evidently a colonial power, and for other reasons which I have already stated, that the Colonial Office shall cease to exercise the veto, that the Crown shall vest it in the colonial governor, and that the colonial Parliament shall be restricted from making any law affecting its exercise by the colonial governor. It has been stated that I propose to deprive the Crown of the prerogative of the veto. Great stress has been laid upon that statement. It is, however, manifestly incorrect, as the law officers of the Crown will at once admit, for I only propose that certain clauses of the 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 76, shall not be continued. Now the law officers of the Crown will admit that these clauses did not create the prerogative of the veto on colonial laws, and therefore they will acknowledge that by omitting or repealing these clauses the Crown will not be deprived of that prerogative; and that the prerogative of the Crown after the repeal of those clauses will be precisely the same as it was before their repeal. These clauses merely made it lawful for the Queen, by order in Council, that is to say, by order of the Colonial Office, to negative colonial laws. I propose to omit those clauses, and that in their stead I propose virtually to transfer the veto from the Colonial Office, with all its powers, to the colonies. For instance, my object would virtually be accomplished if the noble Earl the Secretary of State for the Colonies were transported to New South Wales and made governor of that colony; or if the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies were made Lieutenant-Governor of Western Australia, and both of them were, as far as their respective colonies were concerned, to retain all the powers of the Colonial Office. Without doubt we should deeply regret to lose the valuable services of the noble earl and the hon. gentleman in

Downing-street; but I am satisfied that they would render far greater services to the colonial empire in the colonies to which I have referred. For every one will admit that they are gentlemen of good abilities and much industry; therefore, residing in the colonies, with personal experience of the condition of the colonies, with the means of immediately obtaining accurate and impartial information on all colonial matters, it is not impossible that in a year or so they would possess considerable knowledge of colonial affairs, and become useful servants of the colonial empire of Great Britain. The Queen has the prerogative of sending and receiving ambassadors, making treaties, proclaiming war, issuing reprisals, and granting safe conducts. These prerogatives are evidently imperial powers; I therefore propose to reserve them to the Crown, and restrict the colonial Parliament from touching them. (Hear.) Next, in domestic affairs—First, the Queen is a constituent part of the supreme Legislative Council, has a negative on all new laws, has power to prorogue and dissolve Parliament. In the colonies these prerogatives are colonial powers, and therefore I propose to vest them in the colonial governors, who are the representatives of the Crown, and to restrict the colonial Parliament from touching those powers. The second prerogative of the Crown in domestic affairs to which Blackstone refers is that in virtue of the Queen, as first in military command in the empire, may raise fleets and armies, and build forts. These, again, are evidently imperial powers, to be reserved to the Crown, and not to be touched by the colonial Parliaments. Thirdly, the Queen is the fountain of justice; therefore the Queen has a right of determining causes by means of her judges, of establishing courts of judicature, and of granting reprieves and pardons. 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[illegible]

the same constitution, and have endeavoured to divide the powers of government between the States and the Union so as to reserve to the States self-government in their internal affairs, and at the same time to invest the Union with the powers of government for the whole nation. The men who framed that constitution were deeply read, and firmly believed in the constitutional law of England, and they modelled their new constitution after the ideas of the English constitution. They reserved all the executive prerogatives of the Crown, almost copying the language of *Blackstone*, and thus gave to the Union all the imperial powers which I propose to reserve to the Crown. The States reserved to themselves all the powers which are almost identical with the restrictions which I propose to put upon the powers of the colonial Parliaments. In order to prevent the Union from encroaching upon the powers reserved to the States, they gave to the States, from curtailing the powers of the Union, they established a supreme court and a judicial system similar to that which I propose for the colonies. I may remark that the most important question which has been brought before the Supreme Court have been questions with regard to the powers of Congress, and with regard to the powers which Congress possesses, concurrently with the States, of laying duties on imports, and that the States cannot arise under my colonial constitution because I do not propose to put any legal limit to the powers of Parliament. The constitutional questions which can arise under my colonial constitution appear to be the experience of the United States, to be of a similar nature, and to be decided. Now, as I have already said, every one who has studied the subject acknowledges that, as far as the division of the powers of government is concerned, the constitution of the United States works very well for the last seventy years. Therefore I am entitled to infer that my constitution for the colonies, which, as far as the division of the powers of government is concerned, is identical with the constitution of the United States, will also work well; for it seems to me that there is a striking analogy between the system of government of the United States and what ought to be the system of government of the colonies. I propose a system of government of states clustered round a central republic; our colonial empire ought to be a system of colonies clustered round the hereditary monarchy of England. The States of America should possess the powers of government with the exception of that of taxation, which the central republic possessed. If it possessed less, the empire would cease to be one body politic; if it continued to possess more, the colonies would be discontented with it, and would, on the first occasion, imitate their brethren in America. To prevent such an event I propose that the Colonial Office shall cease to interfere with the management of the colonies, and that the colonies themselves shall possess the greatest amount of self-government that is not inconsistent with the unity and well being of the British empire. With this object in view, I submit to the committee that I have no objection to my bill as I have referred. (Hear, hear.) I do so with diffidence as to the details of those measures, but with confidence that they are founded upon the true principles of colonial policy. If there should be any objection to recommending me to consider these measures in detail. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Adairley seconded the motion.

Mr. Labouchere said, he would very briefly recapitulate the grounds on which he must oppose the proposal of the hon. baronet. He was anxious to which the hon. member had called attention was not new to that House, for it had been previously brought forward in considerable and with great ability by the hon. baronet himself, and he could not but be a gentleman in thinking that it was for the true interest of the mother country and the colonies that the management of their local concerns should be left as exclusively as possible to the colonies themselves. He could not but have inferred should be confined to those cases where it was necessary to maintain the rights of the mother country, or to restrain our different colonial possessions from acting in a hostile manner towards each other. He had previously opposed the hon. baronet's proposition, however, because he was firmly convinced that his scheme, and the machinery by which he proposed to carry it out, so far from effecting the object which he had in view, would, on the contrary, bring confusion and discontent into every part of our colonial empire to which it was applied. What were the main principles of the hon. baronet's scheme? He undertook by an Act to reserve to the Crown all the prerogatives of the Crown, and to define and to restrict the powers of the colonial legislatures. He raised questions from questions of local interest. He (Mr. Labouchere) contended that it was impossible to do this by an Act of Parliament; that he would be astonished to hear it maintained that it was so easy to establish the authority of this country had stated that it was possible to ascertain and define the prerogatives of the Crown in the strict and precise manner proposed by the hon. baronet. He contended that it was not possible to do to which the hon. gentleman had referred some omissions of great importance. The whole question of martial law, for instance, was entirely left out of sight; nor was there any mention made of the hon. member's lien to the question of exchequer. If, therefore, a colony arose in the colonies intestate and without kin, there would be no means whatever of dealing with his effects. He believed no constitutional lawyer would support the hon. baronet in the plan which he proposed. He believed it seemed to suppose to define precisely and distinctly the prerogative of the Crown. If the plan of the hon. baronet were carried into operation, there would, he conceived, be great danger to the colonies, and that they would arise as the limits of the jurisdiction of the Imperial Parliament and of the colonial legislatures. According to the hon. member's scheme, such questions would be referred to the Committee of Privy Council; and, instead of the measure which he proposed, there would be endless litigation. Questions affecting the interests of the colonists would be determined before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; nice points would be referred to the Privy Council, and the result and the consequence would be great delay, and a degree of confusion and discontent which

not exist at present. He thought no just analogy could be drawn between the court the hon. baronet wished to establish and the Supreme Court of the United States. The Central Court of the United States represented in an equal manner all portions of the community; the States were united in a federative union; they were not separated from each other from one another; and access to the Supreme Court was not so inconvenient as the communication would be between our colonies and this country. He (Mr. Labouchere) must also contend that the hon. baronet's scheme, that arose between the mother country and the colonies would not be discussed in a spirit of conciliation, but would be decided upon dry judicial grounds by lawyers looking merely at the rights of the hon. baronet's colonies. The most wild speculation to suppose that a tribunal thus constituted could mediate really, effectually, and harmoniously in the difficult and delicate questions that might arise between this country and her colonies. It was absolutely, he believed, of Mr. Burke's that reined policy ever had thrown colonial affairs into confusion, and ever would do so; and he (Mr. Labouchere) believed that all these fine legal notions, however plausible they might appear, would, in practice, prove dangerous and unoperative. The plan of the hon. baronet was one for which, so far as he knew, no British colony had ever asked; and he hoped, therefore, that the house would not consent to re-commit the bill for the purpose of considering a scheme of that description.

Mr. Adesley said the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) seemed to think that a ten minutes' speech enabled him to answer the propositions which the hon. member for Southwark had done so well to defend. It was a noble scheme; but, if this was the only reply the Ministry had to make, he (Mr. Adesley) would appeal with confidence to the opinion of that House and of the country. The right hon. gentleman had said that the hon. baronet was ready practically to apply his principles, the Government, who had been formerly the provinces, fought shy of their application. The question was whether the colonies should have the power of legislating for themselves upon local matters, or whether this country was to retain the interference of the Colonial Office, which one in that House had just defended. The hon. gentleman was connected with that office. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) had expressed his general agreement in the theory that the Imperial Parliament should not interfere with the colonies, but he had not said that such was necessary; but he said that the measure of the Government would give to the colonies as great an amount of local government as was possible. The Whig party plumed themselves upon the fact that they were the first who started this theory, and he (Mr. Adesley) complained that they were not now ready to carry it out. They still maintained this great principle of policy, but they carried matters before the Government, and the hon. gentleman read an extract from a speech delivered by Earl Grey, then Lord Howick, in 1845, on the New Zealand question, in which that noble lord expressed his hope that Parliament should not be obliged to spring up in the colonies which would lead to the interference of their ancestors, and allow the colonies to govern themselves. The hon. gentleman also read some passages from a speech delivered at the same time by Mr. Hawes, expressing the opinion of the Government as to springing up in the colonies which would lead to the interference of the colonists from the hands of the colonial authorities at home. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) and the Government allowed that the colonies were entitled to a British constitution, but he (Mr. Adesley) contended that the British constitution was a mixed constitution, in which the Crown was itself a branch of the Legislature, but was not allowed to interfere with the other branches. When Government contended that the hon. gentleman's country the functions of the Crown were deputed to a governor; but he (Mr. Adesley) contended that the governor having acted for the Crown, the Crown could not again act for the governor. He contended that the Crown was another branch altogether alien to the British constitution. Now, how did the Government carry out the principle they laid down? They framed a constitution for the colonies more like a despotic and oligarchical constitution, a jumble of despotism and oligarchy, with a little of democracy,—a sort of cross between the constitutions of Russia and England. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) had contended that the colonies were entitled to prerogative; but were they to find this prerogative advocating in that house an undefined prerogative? The right hon. gentleman had said that the hon. member for Southwark had framed a constitution for the colonies, and among them the branches of the prerogative, and among them the prerogative of the Crown. But, referring to what had recently taken place in Ceylon, would the right hon. gentleman maintain that that prerogative should be reserved to the Crown at home, and not to the Crown in Ceylon? The right hon. gentleman had also maintained that there was no analogy whatever with regard to a Supreme Court, between the United States and this country; because the States of America were separated from each other, and the colonies were from this country. But this very distance was the strength of the hon. baronet's argument because it was that which rendered the separation of the imperial and local functions of the Crown necessary. He (Mr. Adesley) contended that there was the possibility of separating these functions. He did not think the right hon. gentleman really understood what the hon. baronet's theory was. It was this—that a line should be drawn between the functions of the hon. baronet's colonial Legislature, without any interference at home, while the other portion should be wholly dealt with by the Imperial Legislature, without consulting the colonists. He (Mr. Adesley) contended that the hon. baronet's proposal, because every aggressive empire since the Amphictyonic Council down to the last American Congress, had made it; because it had been carried out in all our early American colonies; and because it was not successfully made in the United States, also because the hon. baronet had attempted such a separation—though in a most bungling manner—in the present bill. This was the very first time in the history of the world that a metropolitan power had

power of the kind now proposed; and it would soon claim to be the sovereign power. (Hear, hear.) As regards the views of the colonists as to the chance of the self-government growing out of this bill, the self-government article in a paper just arrived, the *New South Wales Indicator*, of January 19th, which is from this bill, says that the bill would be a something like freedom by their own exertions; and guaranteed the right to govern themselves, and entrusted themselves that there were now men in the British Parliament who understood their rights and interests in self-government, therefore, was creating an arena of dispute, and the prospect of freedom was told through a perfect bazaar. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman asked the hon. gentleman whether they would carry out the Government's own principles and drop this measure, or force through their measure in contradiction to their principles.

Sir G. GREY would remind the House that the specific motion before it was that the bill be recommended for the purpose of introducing clauses, purporting to define imperial and colonial questions, and to give the colonial Legislature the right of petition and unrestricted power of dealing with questions strictly colonial, reserving to the Queen in Council—not to Parliament—the right of dealing with matters which were to be considered strictly imperial. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Adderley) appeared totally to misapprehend the meaning of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Labouchere). The hon. gentleman said that the Government advocated the principle of allowing colonial Legislatures to legislate upon all subjects falling properly within their jurisdiction, and he seemed to think that there was some great inconsistency in the Government opposing the introduction of these clauses. But the great objection made by his right hon. friend (Mr. Labouchere) was that the Government could not find the impracticability of inserting in an Act of Parliament any such accurate definition of imperial and colonial questions as could carry out the object proposed. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman asked the hon. gentleman for the prerogatives which should be reserved to the Queen in Council; and at the end of the list—of these, fifteen in number, he would add—And all powers necessary for giving effect to the law of the colonies. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman said that the vagueness of the proposed definition that the great objection lay; and one could hardly conceive anything more unwise than to insert in the Act an uncertain definition of the subjects of questions, (Hear, hear.) The sentence which was inserted was certainly most comprehensive, and the result of the clause would be perpetual doubt, and constant questions and collision between the hon. gentleman and the authorities. (Hear.) That was the objection raised by the hon. gentleman to this proposal. He (Sir G. Grey) entertained that objection himself; and he must apologise to the hon. gentleman, though not half an hour upon the point, not being able to speak more than a few words.

Mr. Gladstone could not give the vote if he thought it his duty to give in support of the motion of the hon. baronet without stating what he meant to imply by that vote. The right hon. gentleman said that the possibility of it would be found impossible to draw such a line of demarcation as the hon. baronet proposed, it might be too much to assert in very strong terms the negative of that proposition; but the principle of the motion was to leave the hon. gentleman to give his testimony by his vote was that it was an object most valuable and important to obtain—an object of colonial policy secondary alone—to emancipate the colonies altogether from the control and responsibility of the Government upon defined subjects that clearly belonged to imperial discretion. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that one ought not to stand up for such a principle as that without some basis of fact, and the possibility of separating these subjects formed no answer to a motion which contemplated the attainment of a great object. (Hear.) We had actually had at former times colonies in British India, America, and elsewhere which were subject to no review or control; the colonies grew and flourished under that system, and no inconvenience, he believed, was felt while that system remained. At present, if a colonial Act were passed, and if it was found in the minutes of the House of Commons that the law of England, it must be dissolved. But why should the law of England in every particular override the law of the colony? Right there not be a multitude of details in which the Government were not concerned? The Legislature should have the power of departing from the law of England: For the convenience and advantage of the people themselves, and because he thought it desirable to rid this country of the responsibility of colonial matters over which it could exercise no effective or serviceable control, he thought it ought to be most carefully examined by persons of the highest legal acquirements and acumen, and that the Government should be in the strict enumeration of particulars upon which imperial power might be reserved, and subject to which an uncontrolled power of legislation might safely be committed to the colonies.

It was a great possibility to devolve administrative machinery on a department which had, unavoidably it might be, in many instances worked in a way to cause most painful divisions, and which had appeared to him to be a great and serious national stain and disgrace. (Hear, hear.) On the ground, not assuming that the result of the investigation would be complete success, but not on that account refusing to enter upon it, he (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided :—


For the motion	42
Against it	160

[We are compelled to conclude the remaining portion of this debate.]


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